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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/808,966	03/25/2004	Will Shatford	46834-1200	7063
	7590 12/28/200° MER LLP (OC)	EXAMINER		
600 ANTON B	• •	FIDEI, DAVID		
SUITE 1400 COSTA MESA	, CA 92626		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	•		3728	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			12/28/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	#					
	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Summers	10/808,966	SHATFORD ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	David T. Fidei	3728				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	correspondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 16(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tin rill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1)⊠ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 Ju	ly 2007.					
<u> </u>						
	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Disposition of Claims						
4) Claim(s) 1,3,4,10,12-14 and 16-28 is/are pendi	ng in the application.					
•	4a) Of the above claim(s) <u>16-28</u> is/are withdrawn from consideration.					
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1 and 10</u> is/are rejected.	☑ Claim(s) <u>1 and 10</u> is/are rejected.					
7) Claim(s) 3,4 and 12-14 is/are objected to.						
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	election requirement.					
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner	г.					
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ☐ acce	epted or b) \square objected to by the 0	Examiner.				
Applicant may not request that any objection to the	drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See	e 37 CFR 1.85(a).				
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correcti	•					
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	aminer. Note the attached Office	Action or form PTO-152.				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreigna) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:	priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).				
 Certified copies of the priority documents 	1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.					
2. Certified copies of the priority documents						
3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior	•	ed in this National Stage				
application from the International Bureau	1					
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of	or the certified copies not receive	;a.				
Attachment(s)						
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary					
Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	Paper No(s)/Mail Do 5) Notice of Informal F					
Paper No(s)/Mail Date	6) Other:	••				

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Election/Restrictions

1. This application contains claims 16-28 drawn to an invention nonelected with traverse in the reply filed on December 19, 2005. A complete reply to the final rejection must include cancellation of nonelected claims or other appropriate action (37 CFR 1.144) See MPEP § 821.01.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 3. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:
 - 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
 - 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
 - 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
 - 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
- 4. Claims 1 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lawrence et al., (U.S. Pat. No. 5,553,708).

As to claim 1, Lawrence discloses a container for light bulbs comprising a seamless tube of puncture resistant plastic (Lawrence Fig 1 and 7 ref 26; see also column 4, lines 46-50) having an open end and sealed at the other end (Fig 1 generally) and means for sealing the open end for a glass shard puncture resistant gas impervious container (Fig 8 the cable strap ref 28). The difference between the claimed subject matter and Lawrence resides in the tube being 2 mil and being about three inches to about three feet long.

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It would have been an obvious matter of design choice to construct the tube of any reasonable parameters such as 2 mil and about three inches to about three feet long, since such a modification would have involved a mere change in the size of a component. A change in size is generally recognized as being within the level of ordinary skill in the art. In re Rose, 105 USPQ 237 (CCPA 1955). Also, it has been held that where the only difference between the prior art device and the claimed device was a recitation of relative dimensions, the claimed device was not patentably distinct from the prior art device, Gardner v. TED Systems, Inc., 725 F.2d 1338, 220 USPQ 777 (Fed. Cir. 1984), cert. Denied, 469 U.S. 830, 2325 USPQ 232 (1984), see M.P.E.P. 2144.04 (IV).

As to claim 10, Lawrence discloses a heavy paper liner (Column 4, line 67 and continued on Column 5, lines 1-9) disposed in a light mil plastic bag (Column 4, lines 47-55).

Allowable Subject Matter

5. Claims 3, 4 and 12-14 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Response to Arguments

6. In view of Applicant's amendment to claim 1, the rejection of claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph has been withdrawn.

With regard to Lawrence et al it is argued there is not shown a disposal container for spent fluorescent bulbs comprising a tube of 2 mil puncture resistant plastic having an open end and a sealed end, the tube being from about three inches to about three feet long, and means for sealing the open end after a spent fluorescent bulb is inserted inside the tube, thereby providing a glass shard puncture resistant gas impervious container for the fluorescent bulb, page 8 of remarks. With regard to the functional recitations nothing is defined distinguishing the present invention over Lawrence et al. A disposal container for spent fluorescent bulb is a matter of intended use that does not distinguish over the bag of Lawrence inasmuch as the bag can contain spent fluorescent light bulbs. Additionally, it is well settled that it is possible for functional language to define structure, but that where no distinguishing structure has been defined, the

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claim is not patentable and is fully met by the reference. In re Swinehart, 169 USPQ 226. See also General Electric v. United States, 198 USPQ 73 which further reinforced the concept that functional language which defines no structure cannot distinguish over the prior art. Here, Lawrence et al discloses a container comprising a tube of 4 mil puncture resistant plastic having an open and a sealed end the tube being about 4 feet long, see col. 5, line 30. and means 28 for sealing the open end thereby providing a glass shard puncture resistant gas impervious container for the fluorescent bulb.

The difference between the claimed subject matter and Lawrence resides in the tube being 2 mil and being about three inches to about three feet long. However, such differences merely involve the dimensional parameters of a part or bag. A change in size is generally recognized as being within the level of ordinary skill in the art. In re Rose, 105 USPQ 237 (CCPA 1955). Also, it has been held that where the only difference between the prior art device and the claimed device was a recitation of relative dimensions, the claimed device was not patentably distinct from the prior art device, Gardner v. TED Systems, Inc., 725 F.2d 1338, 220 USPQ 777 (Fed. Cir. 1984), cert. Denied, 469 U.S. 830, 2325 USPQ 232 (1984), see M.P.E.P. 2144.04 (IV). For these reasons it is submitted claim 1 is not patentable over the disclosure of Lawrence et al.

With respect to claim 10, a liner is defined by dictionary.com as a protective covering that protects an inside surface. Each of the sixty four paper board tube-like sleeves define a liner in that each form a protective covering for the fluorescent bulb that is located inside the bag. There is nothing inherent in the meaning of liner that distinguishes over the tubes disclosed by Lawrence et al.

Applicant's remark with respect to patent Cullen is persuasive and the rejections thereover have not been maintained.

Conclusion

7. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

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A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to David T. Fidei whose telephone number is (571) 272-4553. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mickey Yu can be reached on (571) 2724562. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Primary Examiner Art Unit 3728